PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

CASH FOR THE PEDS.

The Receipts at the Great Race Divided To-Day.

Talk Already of Big Contests Yet to Come.

Littlewood and Albert Must Walk Off the Championship.

The race at Medison Square Garden was no sooner completed Saturday night than the question of another race was brought up, and it will be advocated vigorously until it is settled and mother tedious struggle for the hampionship is ended.

The next race, libwever, will be run under different conditions, and perhaps under an entirely different management. The men who were leaders in last week's run have sugrested that they arrange for a race themselves, re a man to act as their manager and thus secure for themselves all; the receipts, less

Manager O'Brien is planning for a race to be run in February, and is in favor of divid-ing the contestants into two classes. The best men, such as Littlewood, Albert, Herty and Rowell, to put up \$1,000, and the men who enter the second class to pay \$200. The winner in the first class would take the sweepstakes besides his ahare of the grate receipts.

take the sweepstakes besides his ahare of the gate receipts.

Ex-Champion Jimmy Albert and Champion Littlewood want to meet, but neither will ssue a formal challenge until they are advised of the arrangements for another race that will allow them to settle the matter of superiority. If the arrangements suit them they will be content to enter with others and walk it out. Herly was the freshest man on the track Saturday night, but had he attempted to catch Littlewood, the plucky Englishman would have been up and going at a rapid rate.

would have been up and going at a rapid rate.

Littlewood and Herty are both in for more races, and pedestrians agree that it would have been poor policy for Littlewood to make his record so high that even he himself would have a hard tussle to beat it.

At the wind up of the race Littlewood had a blister on his right foot as large as a silver dollar and a badly inflamed left knee. He had been running, unmindful of the foot, but his knee made him limp somewhat. He refused an alcohol bath and sleep until he retired from the Garden. He only slept seventeen hours throughout the week.

There were mistakes in the scores given to the press last week. Littlewood's correct record is as follows: First day, 122 miles 2 laps: second day, 95 miles 5 laps; third day, 193 miles; fourth day, 114 miles; fifth day, 193 miles; fourth day, 114 miles; fifth day, 193 miles; fourth day, 114 miles; fifth day, 193 miles; fourth day, 85 miles 1 lap. Total, 623 miles 6 laps.

The pedetrians who covered over 525 miles at Madison Source Garden in last week's race wath

The pedstrians who covered over 525 miles at Madison Square Garden in last week's race gathered in Richard K. Fox's office at noon fo-day, to receive the money due them from the race.

There were ten in all, and they showed up in good condition. Except for slight drowsiness on the race of the race of the race.

miles.

It was decided to divide the amount due the ten men into amounts of the ratio of 40, 18, 12, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1, from Littlewood down to Mason. This equals 100 per cent. or

down to mason. This equals 100 per cent or the whole amount. The distribution was delayed three hours, and it was 3 o'clock before the men were paid off. The amounts received were as follows:



To Littlewood's share was added \$1,000 for breaking Albert's record.

All of the men were congratulated by Mr. Fox. were treated to a smoke and made generally happy. Mr. Fox said he would like to have the champion's Potice Graette belt remain on this side the water, but was sure Littlewood deserved it. To own it, Littlewood will have to win one more race.

THE GOLDEN GATES WANT DEMPSEY.

They Raise by a Quarter Thousand the Bid

chard K. Fox received a telegram this morning from J. J. Jamieson, of the Golden Gate Athletic Club, offering a prize of \$5,250 as inent for Mitchell and Dempsey to fight

inder their auspices.
This club is a rival of the California Athletic llub, which offered \$5,000 last week through V. C. Vice, its Secretary.
Dempsey is expected home to-night from the dirondacks, where he has been bracing himself

Adirondacks, where he has been bracing himself up for two weeks past.

The only thing heard from Jack since he has been away, in answer to Mitchell's offer to give him \$1.500 if he can stick out eight rounds with him, is a letter in which Jack says he will raise the sum to \$5,000 and bet Mitchell that amount that he can stand before him the eight rounds. Dempsey says he has not said he could whip Mitchell, but he is willing to fight him.

A letter from W. B. Masterson, of the Denver Cribb Club, written to the Historian of the Denver Cribb Club, written to the Historian of the Control of the Denver Cribb Club, mitchen of \$1.500. Win or loss, for a fifteen-round contest with Ed Smith, the champion middle-weight of the West.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Mike Boden, the prixe-fighter, who lost a battle on a foul last week to Billy Gabig, was arrested here to-day for participating in a prize-fight. Stove Brodle, of New York, his backer, has been notified and will come on here to offer ball. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

Bennessy Held for the Grand Jury.

David Hennessey, who accidentally shot and killed his friend Hugh O'Keefe, in Eleventh

"THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE."

Tariff Reform

President Cleveland's Message To Congress.

Oppressed Poverty and Toil Is to Be Feared.

Why Lord Sackville Was Given His Passports.

Nothing Said About Civil Service Reform.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The second session of the Fiftieth Congress convened at noon

to-day. When Doorkeeper Nichols attempted to clear the floor of the House at 11.40 this morning he found it a difficult task. The seats, aisles and cloak-rooms were filled with old members, new members and men who would like to be members.

The Speaker called the House with his little gavel.

There were flowers on the desk of Mr. Ran dall, of handsome Peter Paul Mahoney, of Brooklyn: of High-Tariff Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and a number of other members.

As the gavel fell the Chaplain of the House rose and made a short but earnest prayer, after which the Speaker announced the business might proceed, and the second session of the Fiftieth Congress was begun.

In the Senate the grave and reverend signors shook hands warmly, and then with their accustomed dignity, proceeded to busi-

President pro tem Ingalls looked straighter, thinner and more closely buttoned up than ever, and his voice, as he bade the Se welcome, had the old metallic ring and short intonation that has often roused the Senate from semi somnolence. The Senate took a recess at 12, 47 to 1,80

and the House from 1 to 1.30.

Both branches reassembled promptly. President Cleveland's annual message was ceived and read.

with the expiration of the present session of Congress the first century of our Constitution will be completed. In words simple and eloquent he reaffirms his position on the subject of tariff reform. "It is the never be compromised."

Our relations with Great Britain ar frankly discussed, and reasons for the dismissal of Lord Sackville briefly recounted. Not a word is said on the subject of civil-

ervice reform.. Some of the striking sentences from the essage follow :

"We discover that the fortunes realized by ur manufacturers are po longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the dis eriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from

the maises of our people."
"Corporations which should be the carethe servants of the people are fast become ing the people's masters."

"The cause for which the battle is waged

is comprised withfu lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause."

"The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of the Tariff Laws."

"Communism is a bateful thing. " "
But the Communism of combined wealth
and capital " " is not less dangerous then the Communism of oppressed poverty and toil." "He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and

that they in turn will protect the laboring Here are the important parts of the mes-

sage in full:

To the Congress of the United States :

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident, With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be com-

constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpeting.

When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there had down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be caulined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people that in the

exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government.

The citizen of our Republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His stribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon hely Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pump and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who, side by side, in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government, and for the schievement of the grand destiny swaiting the land which God had given them.

THE FOOR TAXED FOR THE RICH.

A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and imtories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of thou undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and inxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undus exactions from the masses of our people. The gall between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one composing the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existences of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating overy incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the Government made with the people has been kept and performed.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the pro

THE TARIPP A BURDEN TO THE MASSES.

The range A Bunger to the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any for the lawest of a

citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratitudally into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body-politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the emodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one lots of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

islation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting tell, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading falacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delu-

fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and fustice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

A MENACE TO PEACE.

A MENACE TO PEACE.

When to the scifishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discentent of those who suffer from

unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our overnment, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selishness, which insiduously undermines the instice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toll which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care sad protection the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended bong of American citizenship a shame less imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the rollef of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that Justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who receive the support of the citizen and its property, of all who helieve that the contented competence and comfort of many second better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who desire to see the products of American commerce.

SECRACITY OF EXENUE REPUCCION.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue Continued on Second Page.

HE IS RECOVERING FROM GRIEF AT HIS MISTRESS'S DEATH.

Old Age Will Soon Do for the Black and Tan What Chloroform Might Have Done-Arrangements for the Funeral of the Dend Actress, Alice Hastings-Her Remains to Go to Philadelphia.

Humanitarians were shocked when th news was printed that the pet black and tan of Alice Hastings, the actress, who died at the McPyke House, in East Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon, was to be chloroformed and buried with her.

They arose up in arms and protested against such an act of cruelty. But Mr. Hankinson, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, calmly announced that the Society approved of the

act.

"If the animal is mentally distressed, it would be an act of mercy to have him killed," he said. "I know of numerous instances where dogs and other animals have grown so attached to a person, that after the death of the master or mistress they actually died of a broken heart. In such cases, I repeat, it would be an act of mercy to kill the animal."

Chic, for such is the name of the dog in question, will not be chloroformed, however. Noither will he die of a broken heart; for since Saturday he has braced up wonderfully, and only whined this morning because he was hungry.

he was hungry.

Mr. Roland Beed, Miss Hastings's husband,
has granted the poor fellow a reprieve. This
stay will last until old age stops Chic's whine

has granted the poor fellow a reprieve. This stay will last until old age stops Chic's whine forever.

Chic is ten years old and will not live much longer. He seemed to understand that something unusual had happed, and when Mr. Reed, in the presence of an Evenine Word up to his master in a half ashamed and frightened way. Mr. Reed said that he had concluded not to kill the dog. He said:

"He seems to have gotten over his grief and will come around all right. If he had kept up his whining, however, I should certainly have killed him. As it is, he won't live much longer."

The actor said that the death of his wife would not interfere with his playing at the theatre to-night. He will, however, cancel two weeks of his engagement on Saturday.

The funeral will take place in St. Ann's Church in Twelfth street at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. High mass will be said and Miss Marie Salvotti, the soprano, will sing. The pallbearers will be Joseph Gutman, jr., H. Rees Davies, James McPyke, William Harrold, W. W. Plum and Harry A. Smith. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia on the 11 o'clock train from the Peansylvania Railroad D. pot to-morrow morning.

DR. TWOMBLETY IN TOWN.

He Arrives on La Bretagne, and Is Trace

Dr. Francis Twomblety, the eccentric Amerian physician who was arrested in London suspected of the Whitechapel murders, arrived on he French steamship La Bretagne yesterday. He was shadowed to a boarding-house in Wes Tenth street by two of Inspector Byrnes's de

naunts in London last week, and was tracked to

It was supposed that he had taken passage o

It was supposed that he had taken passage on La Bretagne, which sailed Nov. 24, and Inspector Byrnes had been watching for his coming on that vessel.

The police refuse to make known his whereabouts further than to locate him in Tenth street. He will be kept under strict surveillance while here.

Inspector Byrnes says that, although Dr. Twomblety is a fugitive from Justice, being under \$1,500 for a violation of the "Maiden

Pall Mall Gazette exposures, he cannot be arrested here.

Men who were well acquainted with Twomblety during his life in this city and in Brooklym say that they did not know by what right he assumed the title M. D.

Reasons which led some of them to believe that Twomblety is the fiend who so successfully cluded the London police are that the 'Doctor' had an inveterate hatred for women and kept an anatomical museum in which portions of human bodies similar to those cut from the Whitechapel victims predominated.

The London police are anxiously searching for samples of his handwriting to compare with that of 'Jack the Ripper."

The Boston Leaves Quarautine The cruiser Boston, which had been detained at Quarantine with yellow fever on board, was relieved at 8, 40 o'clock this morning and went to the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn.

The Closing Quotations.

CONTROL A TRANSPORT AND A TRAN Consolidated (iss.
Dol., Lack & Western
Dol, Lack & Western
Delaware & Hudson
Denver & Rio Grande,
E. T., Va. & Ge. 2d pfd
Green Bay & Winona
Illinois Cantral
Lake Shore.
Louisville & Nashville.
Manhattan Consol.
Michigan Gustral Manhattan Consol

dichigan Central

di, L. S. & West, pfd.

lissouri Pacific.
Imsouri, Ran. & Texas.

sw Jorsey Central

v & New England.

V & New England.

V & New England.

V & State Frie & West, pfd.

J. Lake Frie & West, pfd.

V Stose, & West.

V Stose, & West.

V Stose, & West.

Lock & Western pfd.

documents of the Contral

stock & Western pfd.

documents of the Contral

bloom Pacific.

documents

documents Rich, & West Point Ter. pfd.

St. Pani & Omahn.

St. Louis & San Francisco.

Toran Coal & Iron.

Tori, Ann Arbor & N. M.

Union Pacific.

Union Pacific.

Union Pacific.

Union Pacific.

Western Union Theigraph.

Western Union Theigraph.

Wheeling & Lake Erio.

DOG CHIC WILL BE SPARED. PARKVILLE'S HORROR

Gardener Kelly Murdered and Fearfully Mutilated.

His Body Placed by the Side of the Railroad Track.

Did He Meet His Death at the Hands of a Jealbus Rival ?

tween the two rails of the track over which the trains used to run into Brooklyn from Manhattan Beach last summer, covered a big circle of partially congealed blood this morning, marking the spot where Gardener Patrick Kelly was struck down and murdered late on Saturday night. There is absolutely no clue to the man or men who committed the deed.

From present appearances robbery seems to have been the motive which prompted the deed, and tramps are suspected, but later developments may show that Kelly was murdered by a man, jealous of the attentions which he was paying to a young woman re-

siding in Brooklyn.

Kelly was about thirty-five years old, a very big man and worked for James P. Lott, of the village of Parkville in New Utrecht. He had charge of the conservatory. He lived in the greenhouse with two men named Carev and Pendergast, who worked under his

On Saturday afternoon Kelly and his fellow-workmen went to Brooklyn. Kelly had some flowers to dispose of. He sold his last lot to Florist James Mallon at the corner of Fulton and Willoughby streets for \$6.50.

Pendergast was going to call on a sister of his with Carey, and they myited Kelly to go with them. He refused, saying : "I must go

his with Carey, and they invited Kelly to go with them. He refused, saying: "I must go back to the greenhouse, boys, and get my fires in condition."

Before separating the three men went into a dry-goods store on Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, where Kelly purchased some underwear. That was the last time his two companions ever saw him alive. They parted company in front of the store door.

The men rushed to Mr. Lott's house and aroused him and his son. They notified the police authorities in every direction. It was not until about noontime yesterday, however, that the body was removed to the Morgue.

Keeper Maguire found 58 cents in his clothing, an old pipe and the box of matches and some old papers. When found on the track his pockets were turned on the track his pockets were turned inside out and a ten-cent piece was found near by, showing that whoever had murdered him had robbed him, whether to throw suspicion on some one else or not remains to be seen.

All the Parkvilleites say that tramps have been very scarce in that violnity this Winter. Thomas Ronan, who works for Dan Dunley, a botel-keeper in Parkville, told an Evenno Wosle reporter this morning that he thought Kelly had been murdered by a rival for some lady's affections.

"Their rivalry is an old story about here," he said, "but I have only been here two months, and never heard the names mentioned, The girl used to work in the same house with Kelly, "he concluded.

Kelly took the 9 o'clock train on the Culver route for Parkville, arriving there within ten minutes, in company with another gardener named Matt Ryan, a resident of Parkville. They went into E. W. Vonderlieth's salcon right opposite the platform at which the trains stop and had a drink of beer each.

right opposite the platform at which the trains stop and had a drink of beer each. Kelly paid for it with a ten-cent piece. There

were no strangers or suspicious persons about the barroom. Before leaving Kelly said: "Give me a box of matches?" A paper of common sulphur ones were passed to him and he laughingly remarked: "I guess I've got a cent about me." He fumbled a little and then passed over the copper.

He fumbled a little and then passd over the copper.

Ryan and he then went out together.

Ryan and he then went out together.

They lived in opposite directions, and Ryan says they separated on the corner.

Neither of them were at all under the influence of liquor. Kelly was never known to be so. He was in Mr. Lott's employment for about seven years. That gentleman told an Evaning Woald reporter to-day that in all that time he had never known Pat to be under the influence of liquor or to keep late hours.

that time he had never known Pat to be under the influence of liquor or to keep late hours.

It was about 9.30 when Ryan left Kelly, The latter had to walk along the Manhatian Beach Railroad track for about five minutes to reach his destination. He had almost reached it; in fact, was within five feet of a sence over which he had to climb to reach a short cut to the greenhouse, when he was attacked.

From the appearance of his wounds it seems as if he was struck with an axe from behind.

Corey and Pendergast, going home about 12.15 A. M. yesterday, stumbled over his dead body. He lay with his face turned upward, his shoulders resting on the last rail.

There were five terrible wounds on the head. The forehead was crushed in at least six inches, and bone, blood and flesh mixed together in a sort of pulp.

Another gash disfigured the head on the left side, one on the neck and two on the right side.

Kelly wore a mustache and all-round whiskers. His face was mashed right in down to the line of the mustache, and only for the clothing he wore it would have been impossible to recognize him.

Mr. Lott said that he had heard of Kelly's name in connection with one or two young women.

"Did either of them ever live in the same house with him?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, one of them used to work here while Kelly did. She is living somewhere in Brooklyn now."

Mr. Lott says he does not believe jealonsy caused the murder. He intends to call a meeting of the citizens of Parkville and vicinity and have them adopt some measures to hunt the murderer down.

Dr. Shepard held an autopsy on the body at the Morrae in Willoughby street, Brooklyn, and who will see to his burish.

Kelly has only one relative in this country, a brother Thomas, who lives in Brooklyn, and who will see to his burish.

Kelly has considerable money in bank, and it is supposed that he was taking home with about \$25 Saturday night when he met his tragic death.

AT FIRST & little, hacking cough,
"Tis nothing but a cold,"
They say, "I will very soon wear off."
Alas, the story old!
The hectic check, the failing strength,
The grief that cannot save.
And life's wan fishes goes out, at length,
In a consumptive grave.
If persons would use Dr. Prence's Golden
lings is indicated by a cough, it would be an
easy matter to avert consumption. Be wise in
life. "."

SUICIDE A MANIA WITH HER.

YOUNG ALICE CHESTER MAKES A FOURTH ATTEMPT ON HER LIFE.

She Drinks Carbelle Acid in a Third Ave ane Car This Time—She Previously Sought Death Under an Elevated Train, in the Tombs and in the River—A Letter Addressed to H. Bingham.

A Third avenue car was hailed by two m at the corner of Hester street a few minutes before I o'clock this morning.

Walking, or rather staggering, between the two men was a pretty blonde of perhaps nineteen years of age. As the car stopped the men put her aboard and bid her "Good night."

The woman was in a drunken stupor and the conductor led her inside the car and seated her in the corner.

As the car sped along uptown the young woman attracted attention. The other passengers in the car were struck by her beauty. She was rather tall and well developed, an

sengers in the car were struck by her beauty. She was rather tall and well developed, and had a wealth of short, curling, golden tresses, a full, round face and a pair of bright blue eyes, which, on account of the liquor she had drank, were somewhat glassy. She wore a green cloth dress of fashionable cut, a handsome seal-plush sacque and a black velvet bonnet, out of which peeped lemon tips.

The conductor kept his eye upon the young woman, and as the oar neared the corner of Fourth street the girl builed a small visi from her pocket and slowly placing it to her lips, drank its contents. The conductor ran inside the car and grabbed the young woman's arm. As he did so, he smelled carbolic acid, and it flashed across his mind that suicide had been attempted.

He stopped the car, and amid the shouts, threats and kichs of the unfortunate, she was handed over to Officer Thomas J. Diamond, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The officer hastily carried her to the Fifth street station house, and an ambulance was summoned.

The young woman refused to give her name, but on being searched a letter was found from H. Bingham, of 205 Sixth avenue, addressed "Mins Alice Chester." Ambulance - Surgeon Lindsey, of Bellevue Hospital, arrived, and upon seeing the sick woman, recognized her as the girl who had three times previously attempted to make away with herself—once by jumping from the Charities and Correction boat, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street.

After administering temporary antidotes the girl was taken to Bellevue, arriving at 2.05 A. M. She was at once put to bed in ward 31.

Dr. Lambert attempted to use the

2.05 A. M. She was at once put to bed in ward 31.

Dr. Lambert attempted to use the stomach-pump, but the girl kicked, screamed and scratched to such an extent that he was compelled to force the tube down through her nose.

The physician worked until 4 o'clock and retired, but at 5 o'clock he was summoned and found his patient in a state of collapse. By skilful treatment he brought her out all right and administered drugs which put her to sleep. She was so violent that it was necessary to tie her down to the bed.

At noon the girl was still asleep. Her face was flushed and her lips, inside of her mouth, were horrible scars, showing where the flery potion had taken effect. It is expected that she will recover, although in a very dangerous condition.

she will recover, although in a very dangerous condition.

H. Bingham, to whom the letter found in
the girl's possession was addressed, was not
in his office at No. 265 Sixth avenue when Tirk
Evening Woslo man called, but people in
the neighborhood said that two girls answering the description were constant callers at
Bingham's office.

They were the exact counterpart of each
other in looks and in manner of dressing.
They pretended to be sisters. It was also
said that one or other of the girls often spent
the night in the building, and that on one
occasion one of the girls came there after
midnight, and finding the front door locked,
had deliberately climbed in the front
window. A policeman followed her, but no
arrest was made.

This is the fourth time that the girl has attempted to make away with herself. About

tempted to make away with herself. About the middle of September the girl created a sensation by trying to throw herself in front of a train on the elevated railroad, but sucsensation by trying to throw herself in front of a train on the elevated railroad, but succeeded in escaping arrest.

A few weeks later she was arrested for discorderly conduct, and after being senteced to a term on the Island, she tried to leap over the balcony of the Tombs. When she reached the steamboat running to Blackwell's Island, she squirmed out of the clutches of her jailers and jumped into the East River. After kicking and fighting she was finally dragged ashore and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

After being resuscitated she was sent to the Tombs again, and it was supposed by the hospital authorities that she was "doing three months."

A friend of Brigham's professed to know nothing of the girl, but when closely questioned admitted a slight acquaintance. He said that her real name was Catharine Quinn and that she resided with her family in One Hundred and Twentieth street.

To the hospital authorities the girl gave her name as Alice Chester and her address as 131 East Ninety-eighth street. She said she was a milliner by occupation.

FIRST WITH THE MESSAGE.

The Evening World " Scores Another Beat on Less Enterprising Contemporaries. THE EVENING WORLD was the first paper to appear on the streets with the President's Message

word of the Message, and with hardly an allu-Yet the message had been delivered to Con-

gress when THE EVENING WORLD presented it to THE EVENING WORLD, while never premature,

Collision on Grand Trunk-Three Killed. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WOBLD.]
MERRITTON, Ont., Dec. 3 .-- A Grand Trunk coal train got beyond control descending the steep grade here this morning and rau into a train taking water at the tank, instantly killing James Wilson, Michael Sherry and a man named Allen, all on the coal train.

A Referee for Mrs. Billy Rice. In the suit of William A. Pearl, otherwise Billy Rice, the minstrel, for an absolute divorce from his wife. Ella Blanche Pearl. Judge Lawrence to-day handed down a decision to-day upon the wife's application for alimony and counsel fees to the effect that there must be a reference to determine the amount.

His Body Identified.

His Body Identified.

The body of the man who dropped dead at One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Third avenue, resterday afternoon, was identified to-day as that of Edward F. Claudy, of No. 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street.

GENT'S OVERGOATH LARIES PLUMS RACOURS, WRAPS and everything to the dry global line, inclinding fills. Velvets, Blanker, &c., on eary payments. Gest prices at T. KRLLT'S, 263 Others, 103, 104, 104, 104, 114, 5, 5

PRICE ONE CENT

ALL THE LATEST NEWS

THE CLIFTON RACES

Wahoo Wins the Monticello Handicap with Ease.

And Courtier's Victory Surprises the Knowing Ones.

Glory and Adolph Add to Their List of Victories.

RACE TRACK, CLIPTON, N.J., Dec. 3.—Although Monday is usually an off day at Clifton, the crowd that went to the course to-day was very large. The majority were betting people, and as a consequence the bookmakers were kept on

taken ill at his house. Jim Clare held the flag.

The first race was won by Glory, a favorite and just as the talent were beginning to thin they had everything Courtier, an is to 1 sho startled them by winning the second race. The third race was won by Adolph, the second choice, who beat the favorite, Marsh Redon.

Purse \$250, for two-year-olds; maidens lowed 10 lb.; three-quarters of a mile.

Glory, 112 (Palmer) village Maid, 109 (Regan)
Prince Karl, 115 (Gullen)

Post.
Betting—Courtier straight, 8 to 1; place, 3 to 1; Blessed for the place, 2 to 1. Mutuels paid \$5.50; place, \$3.35; Blessed paid \$14.25.

THIRD BACK.

Star. Betting.—Adolph straight, 3 to 1; place, even Marsh Redon for place, 4 to 5, Mutterls paid \$19,05; place, \$4,95; Marsh Bedon paid \$3.65. FOURTH RACE. Monticello Handicap, purse \$500, for all a

FIFTH BACK. Purse \$500, for three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won a \$500 purse at Clifton during the present meeting; to carry 105 lb., without allowance; one mile.

Won by Ovid, Lafitte second and Barnum

Following are the entries for Dac. 4:
First Race-Purss 8:200; three-quarters of a miles for beater berse. Roy Boy, 115; flummer, 118; 117; flummer, 118; 117; flummer, 118; 117; flummer, 118; 117; flummer, 118; flummer, 119; fl

selding, 110, Not Guilty, 110; Nettot, 87; Thouren, 87 th.

Second Race—Purse \$200; six and one-half faviours,
—Exquinas, 118; Lord Beaconfield, 118; Low Set,
115; Hen Thompson, 110; Hans Viel, 115; Henthetts,
115; Hen Thompson, 115; Hans Viel, 115; Henthetts,
115; Heny rood, 115; Parkville, 115; Melodranas, 115;
Tenaciour, 110; Faust, 103; Duke of Cherwall, 100;
Armamont, 100; King Forano, 95; Rouse Douglass,
edding, 95; Sani N., 90; Staniy, 99; Dr., Jekyll, 87;
Serris, 87; Cabinsi, 75; Villaga Maid, 72 lb.
Third Race—Purse \$200, for two-year-olds; fiverightha of a mile; selling allowances.—Daisy coil, 115;
Salite selding, 108; Suped West, 108; Spirit grading,
108; Sone filly, 108; Now Than, 107; Los Bell, 104;
Apala, 104; Runtsman, 103; Gray Goven, 100; Holdescoot, 100; Hafarts, 16, 900; Solling allowances; svereequith of the Second, 112; Controlin, 112; Erier, 119;
Francisc, 112; Tennico, 114; Dago, 110; Tue Sanye,
110; Little Mickey, 100; Zero, 106; Merlin, 107;
Gaunt Luns, 106; Ravoller, 105; Feter L, 10h, Bossin,
105; Pergrance, 105; Fenesck, 105; Rebal Bossin,
105; Pergrance, 105; Penesck, 105; Rebal Bossin,
105; Penesch, 106; Rebal Bossin,
105; Penesch, 106; Rebal Bossin,
106; Penesch, 106; Penesch, 106; Rebal Bossin,
107; Penesch, 106; Penesch, 106; Rebal Bossin,
108; Penesch, 106; 105 lb.
Fifth Bace—Purse \$200, mile and an eighth; selling allowances.—Free Born, 138; Ariel, 136; Clay Pars, 140; Orlande, 110; Secte, 110; Dick Turner, 116; Havans, 116; Barton, 116; Act Cooks, 113; Asian, 113; Asian, 113; Asian, 110; Prank Mullins, 115; Saior, 116; Savage, 110 lb.

Entries for the New Orleans Ruces. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD,]
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Here are the entries

First Race-Selling allowances; elevan-eixtenaths of a min, -Shyboleff, 113; Freed Woodey, 113; Will Boy, 107; Laske Dark, 108; Hollywood 18; H. bound Race-delling advertages; for fuglency, Dalmin, 103; Playful, 101; Founce, 100; Hollyso, 195; Vatchi, 198; Orange Gor, 101; Edwinty, 101; Abdulle, 198; Vatchi, 198; Orange Gor, 101; Edwinty, 101; Monte, 101; Charles Hace-Mandescep; 102; Vatchian, 80; D. Third Race-Mandescep; 102; Spannage, Lakers Store, 113; Charles Hace-Mandescep; 102; Spannage, Lakers Store, 113; Charles Mandescep; 102; Spannage, 103; Dartha, 111; Charles Mandescep; 103; Spannage, 103; Dartha, 111; Charles Mandescep; 103; Spannage, 104; Mandescep, 111; Charles Mandescep; 104; Mandescep, 104; Ma

Won by Ovid, Lafitte second and Barnum third. Time—1,154. Mutuels paid \$5.50; place, \$3.65; Lafitte paid \$6.55. Guttenburg Entries for To-Morr [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]
NORTH HUDSON DRIVING PARE, N. J., Dec. 3.